UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

EXPLANATION

Qsp — Younger alluvium
Qsp, stream-channel and flood-plain deposits of unconsolidated sand, gravel, and clay laid down by Scott River and its larger tributaries; yield abundant water to wells
Qf, alluvial-fan deposits of boulder and cobble gravel in a matrix of sandy clay laid down along valley margins by lateral streams and grading valleyward into fine sand and clay of the flood-plain deposits. Yield water sufficient for domestic and stock purposes
(Recent — Pleistocene) — QUATERNARY

Qoal — Older alluvium
Alluvial-fan and terrace deposits along valley margins. Generally consist of poorly sorted bouldery deposits in a matrix of sand and silty clay. Not important as an aquifer because of limited extent and position generally above the water table

KJg — Granodiorite
Light-gray medium- to coarse-grained massive rock. Largely granodiorite, but composition ranges from granite to quartz diorite; not water bearing
(Upper Jurassic or Lower Cretaceous) — JURASSIC OR CRETACEOUS

Js — Serpentine
Intrusive masses of peridotite almost completely altered to minerals of the serpentine group; not water bearing
(Upper Jurassic) — JURASSIC

Dg — Greenstone
Andesitic volcanic rocks altered to greenstone and greenstone schist. Sedimentary interbeds of chert, argillite, and limestone; not water bearing
— DEVONIAN(?)

Sc — Chanchelulla(?) formation of Hinds (1931)
Chert, quartzite, slate, and limestone; not water bearing
— SILURIAN

pSs — Salmon hornblende schist and Abrams mica schist, undifferentiated
The Salmon hornblende schist overlies the Abrams mica schist unconformably, is of volcanic origin, and is composed mainly of hornblende schist and gneiss. The Abrams mica schist is of sedimentary origin and is primarily quartz-mica schist with minor beds of graphite and actinolite schist and blue marble. Both are not water bearing
— PRE-SILURIAN

Contact
Dashed where approximately located

Alluvial contact

U / D — Fault
Dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed; U, upthrown side; D, downthrown side

50 — Strike and dip of sedimentary rocks

90 — Strike of vertical beds

34 — Strike and dip of foliation

90 — Strike of vertical foliation

G1 — Domestic or stock well
Well-numbering system described in text

Irrigation well

Flowing well

3178 — Altitude of the water level, in feet

2800 — Water-level contour, dashed where inferred
Contour interval, 20 feet

Base from U.S. Geological Survey topographic sheets

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.
M R-2978

Geology by Seymour Mack, 1953

GEOLOGIC MAP OF SCOTT VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, SHOWING LOCATION OF WELLS AND WATER-LEVEL CONTOURS, SPRING 1954

Scale 1:62,500

1 0 5 Miles

Contour interval 100 feet
Datum is mean sea level